

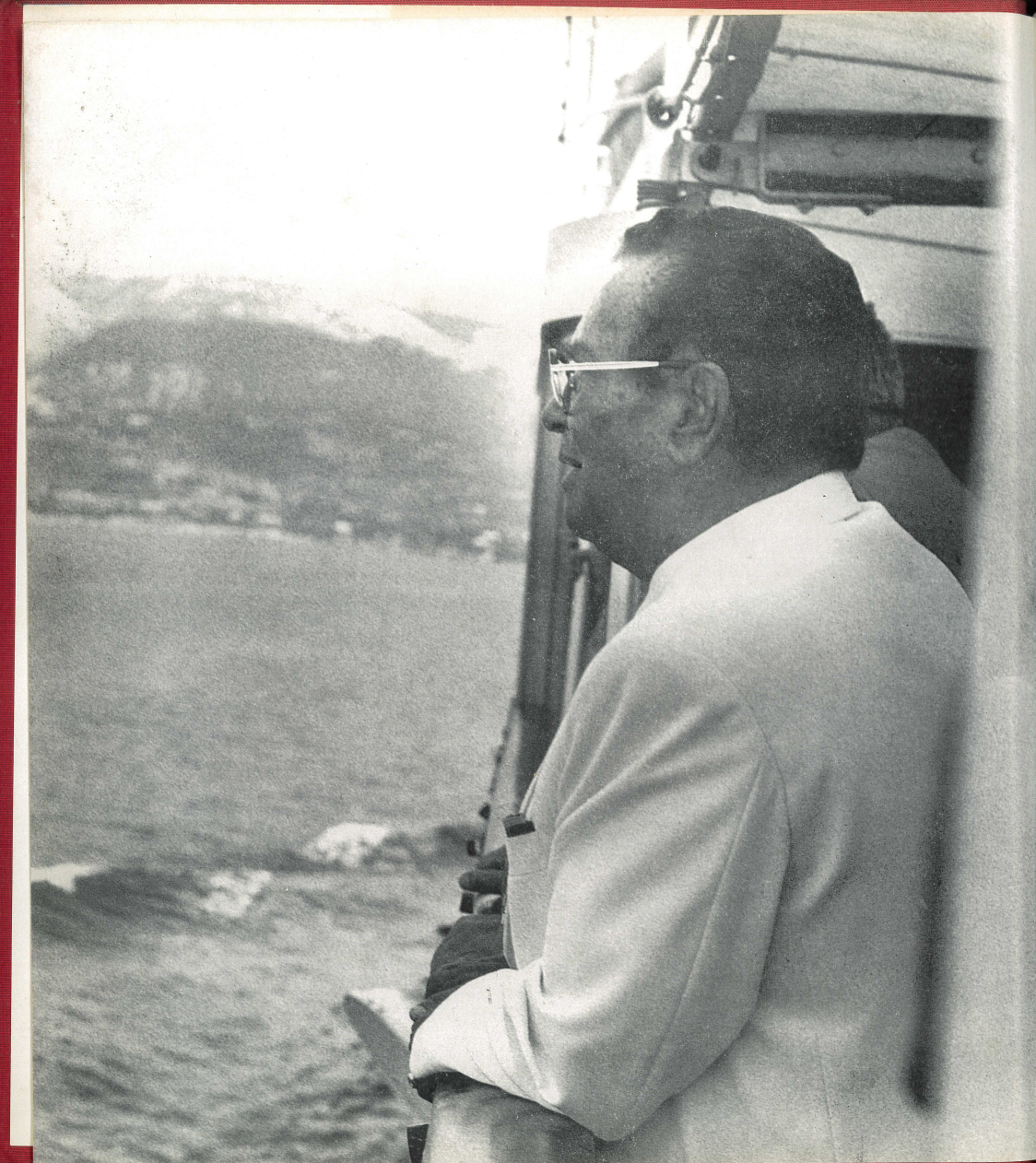
Tito na Rabu

Tito
on the Island of Rab



Tito
na
Rabu

TITO NA RABU / TITO ON THE ISLAND OF RAB



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Tekst / Text
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Tito na Rabu*

Na širokoj jugoslavenskoj i svjetskoj fronti svog revolucionarnog i državničkog djelovanja Josip Broz Tito uvijek je nalazio mogućnosti da bude u što tješnjoj vezi i suradnji s radništvom i građanima SFRJ. U izvještaje s terena nije sumnjao, a i sam je budno pratio sva najvažnija sredstva komuniciranja, kako bi se na najbolji način i pravovremeno upoznao sa svim bitnim procesima na terenu; želio je sve to i provjeriti u konkretnoj društvenoj sredini. Iz saznanja u osnovi našeg socijalističkog društva crpio je istodobno saznanja za svoje teoretske i praktične korake u razradi buduće vizije jugoslavenskog samoupravnog društva. Stoga i narod druga Tita nije nikada doživljavao kao čovjeka na vlasti, već kao čovjeka najprogressivnijih, najnaprednijih i najhumanijih ideja. U Titu je gledao oličenje pravog komunista revolucionara, pravednog i nepokolebljivog radničkog borca, vizionara i stratega naše ukupne borbe, neimara izgradnje takva socijalističkog društva koje neće unapređivati samo materijalnu osnovu življenja, već otvarati prostore ljudske slobode, oslobađati čovjeka od svih oblika izrabljivanja i potčinjavanja.

Zato Titovi posjeti pojedinim mjestima širom socijalističke Jugoslavije nisu manifestacijsko, svečarsko, već izuzetno radno obilježje. No, neizmjerena ljubav naroda i narodnosti Jugoslavije prema Josipu Brozu Titu, čelnom čovjeku Komunističke partije Jugoslavije odnosno Saveza komunista Jugoslavije, rukovodiocu narodnooslobodilačke borbe i socijalističke revolucije, glavnom

Tito on the Island of Rab*

On a broad Yugoslav and world front of his revolutionary and diplomatic mission Josip Broz Tito always had time and ability to be in close co-operation with the working class and the citizens of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). He trusted the reports he had been receiving, and was on the alert of the news in order to be well informed of the main events in the country. He wanted to check all the informations of a particular environment where he got all the knowledge for this theoretical and practical steps for the further development of the Yugoslav self-managing society. That is why our people had never considered Tito only a man of authority, but an ordinary man with the most progressive ideas. That is to say the man of the most progressive and humanistic ideas. Tito was considered a real communist and revolutionary, just and steady labour fighter, visionary and strategist of all our struggles, and the leader of a particular socialist society that will not develop only a materialistic base of life, but also the spaces of human freedom in which the people will be free of all forms of exploitation and subordination.

Tito's visits to various places all over the socialist Yugoslavia did not mean only a manifestation and celebration, but exceptional schedule work. But his extraordinary love for the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia turned Josip Broz Tito's visits into a glorious national holiday. The town of Rab was lucky to be one of those places that had been visited by comrade Tito, the

idejnom strategu putova izgradnje socijalističkog društva u Jugoslaviji, inspiratoru i utemeljivaču klasnog i borbenog bratstva i jedinstva svih naših naroda i narodnosti, pretvarala je svaki dolazak Josipa Broza Tita u određenu sredinu u najveličanstveniji praznik. Među ona naša mjesta koja su imala mogućnost i tu sreću da u njihovu sredinu dođe drug Tito, bio je i Rab. Taj lijepi gradić na još ljepšem istoimenom otoku posjetio je predsjednik Tito 16. kolovoza 1979, nešto manje od 35 godina poslije oslobođenja naše zemlje od okupatora i njegovih pomagača u zemlji. Prije toga, kada je drug Tito namjeravao da to učini, ispriječili su se u tom trenutku važni i neophodni državnički i partijski poslovi koja su ga onemogućili da posjeti Rab. U dva maha drug Tito se ispričao Rabljanima, što nije mogao udovoljiti njihovu pozivu da ih posjeti.

Prvi put pozvale su druga Tita društveno-političke organizacije otoka Raba, odnosno općine Rab, da u rujnu 1967. godine posjeti Rab i prisustvuje svečanosti proglašenja najboljeg turističkog mjesta na Jadranskom moru. Predsjednik Tito zbog, kako rekosmo, državničkih poslova, nije tada mogao posjetiti Rab, ali se zahvalio Rabljanima na pozivu u pismu od 22. rujna 1967. ovim riječima:

Drago mi je da je Rab zauzeo prvo mjesto u turističkoj akciji Jadran 67, utoliko više što zvanje prvaka u tom takmičenju osvaja po treći put. Pošto nisam u mogućnosti da prisustvujem svečanosti povodom tog uspjeha, želim stanovnicima vašeg mjesta i ubuduće mnogo uspjeha u unapređivanju turizma.¹

I kada je organizirana svečanost na Rabu u povodu 30-godišnjice formiranja Drugog pomorsko-obalnog sektora i prvog oslobođenja otoka Raba od okupatora i njegovih

leader of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY), that is the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), the commander of the national liberation war and the socialist revolution, our main ideological strategist of our socialist society in Yugoslavia, the inspirator and the founder of our brotherhood and unity of all our peoples and nationalities. This beautiful little town situated on a more beautiful and homonymous island was visited by President Tito on August 17th 1979, about 35 years after the liberation of our country from the occupier and his collaborators. When comrade Tito intended to visit Rab, he was prevented by important party and state tasks, so he apologized two times for not having chance to visit the island. For the first time Tito was invited by the socio-political organizations of the island of Rab, that is Municipality of Rab, to take part in the proclamation ceremony of the best tourist place on the Adriatic Sea. As he was prevented to visit the island, he cordially thanked the people of Rab in his letter of September 22nd 1967 saying:

I am glad to hear that Rab was classified first in the tourist competition Adriatic 67, especially on the occasion that this is the third time Rab has won the first place. As I am not able to attend the ceremony of your success, I wish all the best and prosperity in the field of tourism to all the inhabitants of the island of Rab.¹

For the second time, when the ceremony was organized on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Second Naval and Coastal Sector and the first liberation of the island of Rab from the occupying and the quisling forces in September 1943,² the socio-political organizations of the Municipality of Rab and the Celebration Committee, which was formed

pomagača,² društveno-političke organizacije općine Rab i Odbor za proslavu 30-godišnjice osnivanja Drugog pomorsko-obalnog sektora uputili su poziv drugu Titu sa željom da prisustvuje tim značajnim jubilejima iz naše narodnooslobodilačke borbe i socijalističke revolucije. U nemogućnosti da i ovaj put ispuni želje Rabljanima, drug Tito uputio je u rujnu 1973. godine pismo sudionicima proslave na Rabu u kojem je pisao:

Najtoplije se zahvaljujem na pozivu da prisustvujem proslavi 30-godišnjice formiranja II pomorsko-obalnog sektora, i oslobođenja otoka Raba.

Formiranje II pomorsko-obalnog sektora, kao i ostalih pomorskih sektora, bilo je od velikog značaja za dalje uspješno širenje oslobodilačke borbe u Primorju i Dalmaciji i za izgradnju naše Ratne mornarice, koja je dala dragocjen doprinos oslobođenju zemlje, posebno krajeva koji su decenijama bili otuđeni od domovine.

Čestitajući vam 30-godišnji jubilej, želim vam mnogo uspjeha u daljem radu, u jačanju borbene gotovosti obrambenog sistema na Jadranu i u čuvanju i daljem razvijanju slavni tradicija i tekovina oslobodilačkog rata i revolucije.³

Godine su prolazile, Rabljani su marljivo gradili materijalnu i duhovnu podlogu napretka svog grada i općine Rab, ali nisu gubili nadu i duboko su vjerovali da će predsjednik Tito, čim mu to dozvole izvanredno opsežne državničke i partijske dužnosti, posjetiti Rab i upoznati se s njegovim vrijednim žiteljima koji su kroz ovih prohujalih gotovo četiri desetljeća u slobodi preobrazili život na otoku, pretvorivši ga u jedan od najrazvijenijih turističkih središta na Jadranu. Ali taj proces i put nije bio lak ni jednostavan. Iako su prvi počeci organiziranog turizma u Rabu zabilježeni

to celebrate the formation of the Second Naval and Coastal Sector, invited comrade Tito to take part in those significant jubilees of our national liberation war and socialist revolution. This time, too, Tito was not able to meet the wishes of the people of Rab, so he sent a letter to the participants of the celebration in which he said:

My cordial thanks for your invitation for the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Second Naval and Coastal Sector and the liberation of the island of Rab.

The formation of the Second Naval and Coastal Sector, as well as other sectors, was of great importance for further development of our national liberation war in the Croatian Littoral and Dalmatia as well as for the formation of our Navy, which gave an important contribution for liberation of the country, especially the regions which had been separated from their motherland for decades.

On the occasion of your 30th anniversary my warmest congratulations and wishes for your further work, and better and stronger defence system on the Adriatic, so that you may be stronger in keeping and developing our famous tradition and the achievements of our national liberation war and revolution.³

The years went by and the people worked in all fields in order to develop their town and the community of Rab, but they never stopped believing that President Tito would visit the island of Rab as soon as he was free, so that he might be acquainted with the worthy inhabitants who had changed the life on the island during forty years of freedom and made it one of the most developed tourist centers on the Adriatic. But the process and the road was not an easy one, nor it was a

još 1889. godine, dakle u vrijeme kada se je i taj naš otok nalazio u austrijskom dijelu Austro-Ugarske monarhije, a svoj znatniji razvitak ostvaruje u međuratnom razdoblju, ipak prave osnove razvitka turističke privrede na Rabu utemeljuju se u novoj socijalističkoj Jugoslaviji. Sve do tada od prometa stranaca, kako se nazivala turistička privreda, korist su imali uglavnom vlasnici hotela i trgovci, dok se ogromna većina stanovništva Raba i dalje bavila ekstenzivnom poljoprivredom i stočarstvom, što je samo pojedincima omogućavalo egzistenciju. Ostali su morali tražiti posao širom zemlje ili odlaziti u ekonomsku emigraciju u Sjedinjene Američke Države ili u neke zapadnoevropske zemlje. Međutim, u socijalističkoj Jugoslaviji turistička privreda postaje osnovna privredivanja na otoku Rabu, a sredstva za njeno opstojanje u rukama društva, dok učešće pojedinaca ima samo dopunjujuće obilježje, pa je to omogućilo ne samo planski i brzi razvitak osnovne grane privredivanja na otoku Rabu, već i potpuno zapošljavanje njena stanovništva i veliki porast osnove materijalnog življenja.⁴

Prema tome, postojali su veoma bitni razlozi da drug Tito posjeti otok Rab te da se u razgovoru s društveno-političkim predstavnicima Raba i Zajednice općina Rijeke upozna s velikim rezultatima u razvitku turističke privrede. Josip Broz Tito došao je u Rab na svom proputovanju iz Zadra na Brione 16. kolovoza 1979. Brod *Galeb* i jahta *Jadranka* pristali su u rapskoj luci točno u 11,50 sati, a druga Tita dočekalo je više tisuća Rabljana i isto toliko domaćih i stranih turista koji su ljetovali na otoku. Rapska luka pružala je veličanstvenu sliku; brojne zastave i zastavice vijorile su se na kolovoškom povjetarcu, a rapska luka bila je naćikana stotinama jedrilica, jahti, bar-

simple one. Although the beginnings of the organized tourism on the island of Rab began as early as 1889, that is at the time of the Austro-Hungarian domination of the island, and developed between the two wars, real basis for the tourist economy on the island began to be established after the war, in our socialist Yugoslavia. By that time the benefits belonged only to the owners of the hotels and the merchants while the remaining majority of the inhabitants continued to work in agriculture and cattle-raising, which helped only few to exist. The rest of the inhabitants had to look for jobs all over the country or emigrate into the United States of America or other European countries. On the other hand, in our socialist Yugoslavia the tourist industry became a basis for economy on the island of Rab with the means of production in the hands of the society, while the individuals have only a subsidiary role. All this enabled not only the planned and fast development of the basic branches of production on the island of Rab, but also a complete employment of the inhabitants and a high standard of living.⁴

Accordingly, there were essential reasons for comrade Tito to visit the island of Rab and to have talks with the representatives of the socio-political organizations as well as the community of the Municipalities of Rijeka, so that he might be informed about the great results in developing the tourist economy. He made a visit to Rab on August 16th 1979 on his way to Brioni from Zadar. The *Galeb* ship and the *Jadranka* yacht put ashore exactly at 11.50 a.m. where comrade Tito was met by several thousand of inhabitants and the same number of home and foreign tourists, who had their holidays on the island. The port of Rab presented a magnificent picture: nume-

ki i glisera. U pratnji predsjednika Tita bili su: Jakov Blažević, predsjednik Predsjedništva SR Hrvatske, Milka Planinc, predsjednica Centralnog komiteta Saveza komunista Hrvatske, Nikola Ljubičić, general Armije i savezni sekretar za narodnu obranu, Berislav Badurina, šef Kabineta predsjednika Tita, te mnoge druge ličnosti političkog i kulturnog života naše zemlje i Republike.

Uza sam gat rapske luke pristala je jahta *Jadranka* točno u 11,50 sati i iz nje je izašao predsjednik Tito sa svojom pratnjom. Predsjednika Tita dočekali su i srdačno pozdravili Ivan Plješa, predsjednik Skupštine općine Rab i Petar Žigo, sekretar Komiteta Općinske konferencije Saveza komunista Hrvatske Rab. Na dočeku su bile i ostale istaknute ličnosti iz društveno-političkog života općine Rab i Zajednice općina Rijeka, te, između ostalih, Marijan Kalanj, član Predsjedništva CK SKH i predsjednik Konferencije SKH Zajednice općina Rijeka, Tomislav Kovač, predsjednik Skupštine Zajednice općina Rijeka, Mario Dagostin, Ivo Barić, Dragan Andrić, Josip Vidas, Lovro Matahlija, Marija Kordić, Josip Fafandel, Zvonimir Keko, Petar Kordić, Slavko Beg, Šime Frankić i Ivan Pende.

U pratnji predsjednika Tita, uz njegova ađutanta kontraadmirala Zvonimira Kostića bili su još admiral Branko Mamula i viceadmiral Tihomir Vilović.

Kada se predsjednik Tito pozdravio s domaćinima, prišli su mu pioniri Sabrina Žigo i Nenad Keko, učenici Osnovne škole *Vlado Vukušić* iz Raba i uručili bukete cvijeća zaželjevši mu dobrodošlicu u ime rapskih pionira. Predsjednik Tito, razdragani i veseli, uputio se sa svojim domaćinima u obližnji Hotel *Internacional* burno pozdravljan od žitelja Raba i brojnih turista iz

rous flags were flying in the August breeze, while the sea around was dotted with hundreds of sailing boats, yachts, pleasure boats and speed boats. Together with President Tito there were: Jakov Blažević, the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (SRC), Milka Planinc, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia (CCLCC), Nikola Ljubičić, an army general and federal defense secretary, Berislav Badurina, the chief of the President's cabinet, and many distinguished personalities from the political and cultural life of the country and the Republic of Croatia.

The *Jadranka* put ashore at 11.50 a.m, too, and President Tito with his suite came out. He and his suite were cordially welcomed by Ivan Plješa, the president of the Municipality of Rab, and Petar Žigo, the secretary of the Committee of the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists of Croatia for the island of Rab. There were also other distinguished personalities of the socio-political life of the community of Rab and the Community of Municipalities of Rijeka: Marijan Kalanj, the member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia and the president of the Conference of the League of Communists of Croatia for the Community of Municipalities of Rijeka, Mario Dagostin, Ivo Barić, Dragan Andrić, Josip Vidas, Lovro Matahlija, Marija Kordić, Josip Fafandel, Zvonimir Keko, Petar Kordić, Slavko Beg, Šime Frankić and Ivan Pende. Besides his aide-de camp Zvonimir Krstić, a rear admiral, there were Branko Mamula, an admiral, and Tihomir Vilović, a rear admiral.

After President Tito had exchanged greetings with his hosts, he was approached

mnogih evropskih zemalja, kojima se također pružila nenadana mogućnost da upoznaju najistaknutiju ličnost ovog stoljeća i da barem djelomično shvate uzroke ogromne ljubavi i poštovanja koje prema drugu Titu iskazuju narodi i narodnosti socijalističke, samoupravne i nesvrstane Jugoslavije.

Tom svečanom ugođaju u mnogome je pridonijela i folklorna grupa iz Raba koja je izvela čuveni *Rapski tanac*.

U Hotelu *Internacional* drug Tito zadržao se u dužem razgovoru sa svojim domaćinima, a o čemu su razgovarali najbolje je vidljivo iz sjećanja Petra Žiga. On piše:

U njegovom prvom pitanju: »Zar vam je ovo jedini hotel?« naslućuje se njegova namjera da razbije našu uzbuđenost koja se ne da sakriti, da se razgovor povede i nastavi na razini druga s drugom. Prve jezgrovite informacije o komuni saslušao je pažljivo, često nas prekidajući jednostavnim potpitanjima, opet, da bi razgovor učinio običnim, nezvaničnim. Bio je to usputni razgovor, onako uz prvi Titov predah na klupi u dvorani Hotela Internacional, prije zauzimanja mjesta za zvaničnim stolom. Vrućina ljetnog podneva osjećala se i u hotelu, ali Tito se ni jednog trenutka na to nije požalio. Tek mnogo kasnije za stolom, ali na inzistiranje pratnje, odložio je svoj bijeli sako. Upozorio sam ga na hladni zrak ventilatora iza njegovih leđa, na što je samo karakteristično mahnuo rukom i rekao: »Ah, nije to ništa.« Nešto kasnije, ipak je pristao da se ventilator isključi.

Za stolom se već osjetila spontanija atmosfera razgovora, ali i dalje ne do kraja, jer teško se bilo otarasiti toga čudnog pritiska istine, jave, da tu pored nas sjedi baš taj čovjek — Tito.

by pioneers Sabrina Žigo and Nenad Keko, the pupils of the Elementary School Vlado Vukušić at Rab. They cordially welcomed him in the name of all the pioneers of Rab and gave him a bouquet of flowers. President Tito, who felt happy and cheerful, and his suite started for the near-by *International* hotel. On their way to the hotel they had a cordial welcome by the inhabitants of the island of Rab and numerous tourists, from various European countries, who had a chance to see one of the most famous personalities of the century. They were able to see and understand our great love and respect for comrade Tito expressed by the nations and nationalities of the socialist, self-managing and non-aligned Yugoslavia.

The folk dancers and singers of Rab gave the solemn atmosphere their contribution and performed a famous *Rab dance*.

In the *International* hotel comrade Tito stayed long with his hosts talking about various problems which can be best seen in Petar Žigo's remembrance. He writes: *In his first question — Is this the only hotel you have? — he suggested his intention to calm down our excitement, which could not be hidden, and start our conversation on a comrade to comrade level. He was very careful to listen to the first informations concerning our community. While listening he often interrupted and put short questions to make our talks simple and unofficial. It was an incidental talk, while Tito was relaxing on the bench in the hotel hall before official talks. It felt hot in the hotel, too, that summer afternoon, but Tito did not give a single sign of complain. Only, later, at the table, when his suite wanted him to take off his white suite coat. I warned him of the cold air coming from the ventilator behind him,*

Prije službenih protokolarnih zdravica iznijeli smo Titu gotovo sve osnovne podatke o komuni u cjelini, o privrednim pokazateljima, o budućim pravcima razvoja, o željama i mogućnostima. Bili su to najsvježiji podaci, i Predsjednik je njima bio zadovoljan, što je potvrdio u svojoj zdravici.⁵

I sredstva javnog informiranja prenijela su bit razgovora između predsjednika Tita i domaćina, a posebno podrobno je to zabilježila jugoslavenska štampa.⁶

Dakle, domaćini su podrobno upoznali predsjednika Tita s privrednim i političkim stanjem na području općine Rab, osobito naglasivši da je osnova privredne djelatnosti na tom lijepom otoku turizam, koji donosi koristi i društvu i žiteljima otoka Raba. Jer, na tom otoku turistička privreda odavno je prestala biti samo sezonski posao, već se turistički kapaciteti koriste u toku cijele godine. Takav porast opsega turističkog prometa i zaposlenost brojnih Rabljana u toj grani privrede bez dimnjaka utjecao je i na populaciju, pa je jedan od rijetkih naših otoka na kojem se nije smanjivala populacija stanovništva.

Da bismo ilustrirali tu konstataciju uzet ćemo samo nekoliko demografskih podataka. Naime, 1910. godine Rab je imao 5 099 stanovnika,⁷ a 1931. godine već 6 352 stanovnika.⁸ Taj porast napose potvrđuju poslijeratni popisi stanovništva, a uzet ćemo onaj od 1961. godine kada je u općini Rab živjelo 8 369 stanovnika,⁹ dok se procjenjuje da je u vrijeme kada je u Rabu boravio drug Tito bilo više od 8 900 stanovnika, što je u cjelini potvrdio i popis od 1981. godine.

U razgovorima predsjednik Tito se zanimao i za ostale djelatnosti na otoku, a naročito za mogućnost razvitka poljoprivrede (po-vrtlarstvo), što bi bila pretpostavka i za

but he only moved his hand saying: »Oh, that's nothing.« Later he agreed to put the ventilator off.

At the table the atmosphere was spontaneous, not exactly and completely spontaneous since it was impossible to forget the reality of Tito's presence there.

Before official and practical toasts we informed Tito of all basic data concerning the community as a whole, economy indicators, future developments, wishes and possibilities. Those were the latest data, and the President was very satisfied to hear, which he confirmed in his toast.⁵

All the newspapers informed their audience essentially about the talks between President Tito and his hosts, especially the Yugoslav newspapers.⁶

The hosts informed President Tito in details concerning economic and political situation in the municipality of Rab saying that the basic economic activity on that beautiful island was tourism, which gave profit to the inhabitants and society as a whole. On the island the tourists trade stopped being a seasonal job a long time ago; the tourist trade continued to be the whole year service. Such an increase of the tourist trade and employment had an influence on the population so that in Rab the population did not decrease, which is a unique phenomenon among the islands.

To illustrate the statement we shall take a few demographic data. Namely, in 1910 Rab had 5 099 inhabitants,⁷ and in 1931 6 352 inhabitants.⁸ The increase in population was confirmed by the census in the period after the war. We shall take the census of 1961 when there were 8 369⁹ inhabitants in the municipality of Rab, while the estimates for the number of the inhabitants at the time when comrade Tito visited the island

bogatiju turističku ponudu i redovitije opskrbljivanje. Međutim, predsjednik Tito za vrijeme tih razgovora nije se zanimao samo za problematiku otoka odnosno općine Rab, nego i za onu od šireg značaja za riječku regiju; zanimao ga je i ukupni turistički promet na riječkoj regiji, a informaciju o tome popratio je s velikim zadovoljstvom.

Za vrijeme ručka koji su domaćini priredili drugu Titu i njegovoj pratnji izmijenili su zdravice predsjednik Republike Josip Broz Tito i predsjednik Skupštine općine Rab Ivan Plješa. Zahvalivši se u ime stanovništva Raba, društveno-političkih organizacija mjesta i općine Rab i u svoje ime drugu Titu na posjeti, on je istaknuo:

Moram priznati da smo mi svi pomalo uzbuđeni. Ja vas molim da to ne uzmete kao neku našu slabost. Prije svega shvatite da je to izraz našeg zadovoljstva, izraz našeg poštovanja prema vašoj ličnosti, prema vašem djelu.

Vi ste isto tako vidjeli, druže Predsjedniče, kako su Vas ljudi Raba dočekali. Vaš dolazak u naše mjesto predstavlja za sve nas veliko obradovanje, ali ujedno i priznanje i podstrek za nove uspjehe, za nova dostignuća.

Budite uvjereni da će naš narod i ubuduće, kao i dosad na vašem kursu, na liniji samoupravljanja postizati još bolje rezultate.¹⁰

Odgovarajući na zdravicu predsjednika Skupštine općine Rab Ivana Plješe, predsjednik Republike Josip Broz Tito, rekao je:¹¹

Želim prije svega da najtoplije zahvalim, u svoje ime i u ime drugova koji su sa mnom došli kod vas, na ovom toplom dočeku koji su nam priredili stanovnici vašeg oto-

numbered more than 8 900, which was confirmed by the census of 1981.

In this talks Presidet Tito was interested in other activities on the island, especially for the agriculture development (vegetable growing), which is a supposition for a richer tourist offer and regular supply. Presidet Tito was also interested in the Rijeka region; he was interested in the total tourist trade in the Rijeka region, which he listened with an interest and satisfaction.

During the lunch time, which the hosts prepared for comrade Tito and his suite, the toasts were given first by President Josip Broz Tito, and later by Ivan Plješa, the president of the Municipal Assembly of Rab. Before the inhabitants, socio-political organizations of the town and Municipality of Rab and in his name, he thanked comrade Tito for his visit and said:

I must admit that we are a little agitated. I ask you not to take it for our weakness. First of all it must be understood as a sign of our contentment, our estimation for your feat.

You yourself, comrade President, saw how our people welcomed you. Your arrival here presents a great encouragement for all of us, and at the same time a recognition and an impulse for further good results and new achievements.

We can assure you that our people will always follow you, as they have followed you so far, and achieve better results in our self-managing society.¹⁰

In this reply to the toast given by Ivan Plješa, the president of the Municipality of Rab, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito said:¹¹

First of all I wish to thank the inhabitants of the island in my name and the name of

ka. Zahvaljujem takode vama rukovodionicima, koji ste nam ukazali prijatno gostoprимство.

Ja sam do sada malo znao o otoku Rabu. Znao sam da su tu nekada bili koncentracijoni logori.¹² Ovo što sam danas čuo mene je ugodno iznenadilo. Iznenadili su me u prvom redu uspjesi koje ste do sada postigli, naročito kada sam čuo koliki je kod vas dohodak po glavi stanovnika.¹³ Taj dohodak je iznad jugoslovenskog prosjeka. Začudilo me, isto tako, da vi imate i razvijenu poljoprivrednu proizvodnju, naročito povrtlarstvo,¹⁴ što je za turizam vrlo važno.

Jednom riječju, želio bih da svugdje čujem slično ovome što sam čuo ovdje. Ali, to na žalost još nije slučaj. Ima mjesta koja još uvijek slabo stoje. Vi nemate gubitaka, a to rijetko kada čujem.

Rab je naseljen vrlo gusto; iako je mali,¹⁵ među otocima ima relativno najviše stanovnika. To znači da ste dobro poslovali, da ste dobro radili. Želim vam i ubuduće da nastavite tim putem.

Ja bih želio da se svi naši otoci, sa kojih se nekada masovno odlazilo u emigraciju, tako dobro razvijaju. Odmah poslije rata bio sam na dva otoka¹⁶ gdje su kuće bile prazne, sve je otišlo. Danas se, pošto smo razvili turizam, mnogi od onih koji su otišli vraćaju kući. Jer, oni znaju da je Jugoslavija danas postala turistička zemlja, da ima razvijenu infrastrukturu i da se živi mnogo bolje nego što se nekada živjelo.

Kad sam bio u posjeti Čileu,¹⁷ došli su do mene predstavnici naših iseljenika iz Ognjene zemlje sa krajnjeg juga. Zovu je tako, ali to nije ognjena zemlja, jer tamo su oštre zime, polarne hladnoće. Već 40 i više godina žive i rade tamo pod najtežim uslovima. Kad su od nas čuli kako je u našoj

the comrades who came with me, for your cordial welcome.

I knew little about the island of Rab. I knew there were concentration camps in the past.¹² The news I have had today about the island presents a great surprise to me. I was surprised to hear about your results you have achieved so far, especially your per capita income.¹³ The income is above the Yugoslav average. I am surprised to hear about your developed agricultural production, especially your vegetable growing,¹⁴ which has a great importance for the tourist trade. In a word, I should be glad to hear the same everywhere in our country. Unfortunately, it is not the case. There are places where there is no such a success. You have no losses, and I hardly hear about it here. The island of Rab is densely populated. Although it is a small island,¹⁵ it has relatively more inhabitants than the other islands. It means that you ran a good business and made a good work. I wish you the same in the future.

I would like all our islands the same development, especially those that were depopulated in the past. Immediately after the war I visited two islands:¹⁶ there were empty houses, everybody was gone. Today many of them come back as we have developed tourist trade. They know that Yugoslavia has become a tourist country with a developed infrastructure and a standard of living better than ever before.

When I last visited Chile¹⁷ I was visited by the representatives of our emigrants from Terra del Fuoco from the farthest South. They call it so although it is not a fiery country, but the country with severe winters, polar coldness. They live there for more than forty years under the worst conditions. As they heard about our good way of living, they knew there had not been

zemlji, a tada još nije bilo tako ni izdaleka kao što je danas — izrazili su želju da se vrate u Jugoslaviju. Mi smo, razumije se, dobro shvatili te ljude. Svaki od nas, kada ide u neku stranu zemlju, ma kako ona bila lijepa i razvijena, želi čim prije da se vrati u Jugoslaviju. Mnogi od onih koji ne vole naš sistem danas su postali jugoslovenski rodoljubi, sve više im postaje bliska rodna gruda. Ali, kada bi naši ljudi u inostranstvu saznali sve, kada bi znali kako se kod nas živi, kako se naše republike i pokrajine razvijaju, oni bi požurivali da se vrate. Dođue, mi još nemamo dovoljno radnih mjesta da bismo ih sve prihvatili. Godišnje se otvara oko 250 000 novih radnih mjesta.

To je zapravo čitav godišnji prirastaj. Ali, mi ćemo sve više biti u stanju da omogućavamo našim ljudima da se zapošljavaju u zemlji, da zarađuju više i žive bolje.

Ja i dalje apeliram na naše ljude da budu disciplinirani. Vidite, kod nas su mnogi vrlo neskromni: probijaju se plafoni u investiranju, troši se više nego što proizvodimo itd. Sve nam to pravi velike teškoće. Imamo veliki debalans u razmjeni sa inostranstvom. Na Zapadu, gdje smo uglavnom kupovali tehnologiju, prilično smo zaduženi. To je rezultat i toga što Evropska zajednica neće da u dovoljnoj mjeri kupuje naše proizvode.

Mi dakle, još imamo teškoća. Ali, kada se prođe kroz Jugoslaviju, tek tada se vidi koliko smo postigli. Nema mjesta gdje nije mnogo urađeno i gdje se ne gradi dalje. Čak u selima hoće da podižu solitere. Mnogo se gradi i živi se sve bolje. Danas niko neće kukuruzni hleb, svi jedu pšenični. I ako kod nas nema dovoljno pšenice, ako ne rodi, mi je moramo uvesti. To nam, takođe teško pada, jer košta mnogo.

so before, they wished they would come to Yugoslavia. We, of course, understood those people well. Each of us going to a foreign country, in spite of its beauty or developing status, wishes to come back as soon as possible. Many of those who dislike our system have become patriots for Yugoslavia and their homeland; they have become more and more close to them. But if our people abroad know more about us, our way of living, about the development of our Republics and Provinces, they will urge to come back. True, we have no vacancies for all of them. We have only about 250 000 new jobs every year. That is, in fact, a yearly increase of our population. But, in the future, we shall be able to have more jobs and better pay for our people, so that they may live better.

I ask our people to have more discipline. You see, we have a lot of people who are not so modest as they should be; they invest more and spend more than we can afford or produce, and so on. All this makes problems to us. We have a great imbalance with foreign countries. We have considerable debts to the West, where we were buying technology. European Economic Community countries do not buy enough from us and here the problem comes.

We have problems. But as you travel through Yugoslavia, results and achievements can be seen everywhere. There is no place in which a lot has not been done. Even in villages they want to build skyscrapers. True, we build a lot and have a better living standard. Nobody wants corn bread; everybody wants it made of wheat. And at times when we have not enough wheat, when our crops are not sufficient, we must import it. It is not easy for us because we have to pay much.

Jugoslavija danas ima veliki prestiž u svijetu kako zbog toga što se naš narod u ratu brabro borio protiv fašizma i dao ogromne žrtve, tako zbog svega što smo postigli posljedice rata. Radi se o politici koju je Jugoslavija vodila i vodi, politici nezavisnosti i miroljubive koegzistencije sa svim zemljama, bez obzira na društvene sisteme, politici nesvrstanosti koju smo mi zacrtali, još 1956. godine na Brionima.¹⁸ I danas, od 25 nesvrstanih zemalja, koliko ih je bilo na Beogradskoj konferenciji 1961. godine¹⁹ taj broj je narastao na 88. Sada se javilo i pet novih: pokret, dakle, obuhvata 93 zemlje, dvije trećine čovječanstva.²⁰ A ima ih još koji se javljaju i koje bi htjele da budu među nesvrstanim. To znači da ljudi širom svijeta, bez obzira na unutrašnje društvene sisteme, žele da žive nezavisno i da više nikada ne bude rata. One očekuju da pokret nesvrstanosti bude onaj faktor koji će omogućavati da dođe do jedne nove kataklizme, do novog svjetskog sukoba. Ta očekivanja, razumije se, nisu neosnovana. Mi na tome radimo. Mi smo još u Beogradu, 1961. godine, zacrtali naše principe i ciljeve protiv rata, protiv miješanja u unutrašnje stvari drugih zemalja, za razoružanje, protiv kolonijalizma, za dekolonizaciju itd. Sve su to principi i ciljevi koji su zajednički svima nama — i onima čiji je sistem sličan našem, kao i onima čije se društveno uređenje bitno razlikuje. Socijalizam je, da se tako izrazim, danas postao građanin svijeta. Svuda se javljaju želje da se ide putem socijalističkog razvitka. Mnoge zemlje, koje su se oslobodile kolonijalizma i počele da samostalno žive, hoće da izgrade socijalizam. Razumije se, to ne ide tako lako, to su složeni i teški procesi.

Veliki ugled Jugoslavije u svijetu potvrđuje i to što naši stručnjaci rade u mnogim zemljama Afrike, Azije, Latinske Amerike.

Yugoslavia has a great prestige today. That is both because of our courage and struggle against fascism and our numerous losses during the Second World War, and because of our achievements after the War. Especially because of the independent and peace-loving Yugoslav policy, for peaceful co-existence among all the countries, in spite of their social systems, and for non-alignment we had outlined in 1956 on the islands of Brioni.¹⁸

Today, among twenty-five non-aligned countries, which were present at the Belgrade Conference in 1961,¹⁹ we have eighty-eight non-aligned countries. Now we have five more, so that we can say that the movement includes 93 non-aligned countries which means the two thirds of the whole humanity.²⁰ There are more countries which want to join the non-aligned movement. That means that the peoples all over the world, in spite of their internal socio systems, want to live independently, without wars in the future. They expect the non-alignment to be the factor which will prevent any future cataclysm, any future world war. Those expectations are not without foundations. We have been acting so. We already, in Belgrade, in 1961, outlined our principles and goals against war, against interventions into the other countries' internal affairs, against colonization, for disarmament, for decolonization, etc. All of those principles and goals are common to all of us — and those similar to us — as well as those which essentially differ from ours. Socialism, so to say, has become a citizen of the world. Everywhere people want to follow the socialistic way of development. Numerous countries, which were free from colonization and started an independent life, want socialism. Of course,

Naravno, to je i naša korist, a ne samo tih zemalja. U tim zemljama jako cijene naše ljude, i zbog njihove stručnosti i zbog toga što se oni ne miješaju u njihove unutrašnje stvari.

Uskoro će se održati VI konferencija nesvrstanih zemalja na vrhu.²¹ Ona je trn u oku mnogima. Vodi se borba da se razbije nesvrstanost. Ali uprkos tim pokušajima, pokret sve više raste. Javlja se stalno i one zemlje koje zbog usvojenih kriterija, ili drugih razloga, ne mogu da budu punopravni članovi pokreta, sa željom da na predstojećem samitu budu barem posmatračii ili gosti.

Sa svoje strane, mi smo učinili sve da Konferencija u Havani bude uspješna. Ne treba ni pominjati kako bi situacija izgledala da nije bilo i da nema nesvrstanih zemalja. Vidite, na primjer, da posljednjih godina, otkako su nesvrstane zemlje postigle većinu u Ujedinjenim nacijama, više nijedna velika sila ne može da natura svoju politiku.

Jugoslavija, dakle, mora biti aktivna i vani. A da bi imala prestiž i uživala povjerenje u svim tim zemljama, moramo pažljivo raditi na tome da naši unutrašnji odnosi budu čim bolji, da u našem unutrašnjem razvoju idemo stalno naprijed. Jer, Jugoslavija daje primjer kako jedna višenacionalna zemlja može biti jedinstvena i čvrsta. To nam, takođe, služi na čast. Zbog toga moramo čuvati bratstvo i jedinstvo naših naroda. Razne probleme koji iskrsnu između pojedinih republika i pokrajina, moramo dogovorno rješavati, što i činimo. Istina, ponekad malo sporo, ali to ipak ide. Jednom riječju, naši građani, počev od mene pa na dalje, mogu biti ponosni na to što mi danas predstavljamo i na sve ono što smo do sada postigli. Jugoslavija više nije ono što je bila. Jugoslavija je danas raz-

it is not so easy, it is a complex and difficult process.

A great reputation for our country can be confirmed by the fact that our experts work in various countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. We both have profits: those countries and our country. Our people there are very estimated due to their competency and qualifications, and the fact that they do not interfere into their internal affairs. Soon the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries will be held.²¹ To many it presents a thorn in the eye. Actions are being taken to destroy the movement of the non-aligned countries. But in spite of all the tries, the movement becomes larger and larger. More and more countries express their wish to take part as observers or guests at the next Summit Conference, since they can not be full members of the movement due to the accepted criteria or their socio-political systems. As for ourselves we did our best so that the Conference in Habana might have a success. It goes without saying what the world would be like if there were not the non-aligned countries. After the non-aligned countries, for example, had achieved majority in the United Nations during last years, no great powers could push their policy. Yugoslavia, therefore, must be active abroad, too. We must be careful about our internal relations and always go forward if we want to be estimated and trusted by other countries. Yugoslavia gives an example of how a multi-national country may be unique and strong. That is our dignity. We must, therefore, guard our brotherhood and unity of all our peoples. Various problems among different republics and provinces must be solved together. That is the way we do, but sometimes it happens slow-

vijena industrijsko-poljoprivredna zemlja. Što se tiče poljoprivrede, mi smo u mnogome dostigli one koji su na svjetskom vrhu. Ali, u razvoju industrije još mnogo može i mora da se učini. Šta je od industrije imala stara Jugoslavija? Vrlo malo. I to što je bilo, u ratu je uništeno. Mi smo sve iznova morali podizati. Vi dobro znate da mi poslije rata nismo imali mornaricu — ni trgovačku, ni ratnu. Sve smo sami morali da radimo i iznova sagradimo. Danas imamo jaku mornaricu. Imamo i jaku, dobro naoružanu vojsku. Imamo teritorijalnu odbranu, koja već ima više od milion ljudi. Jednom riječju, mi nastojimo da obezbijedimo takvu odbranu da svakog izvana, ko bi želio da nas napadne, prođe za to volja. Jer, kad smo se mogli nositi sa Hitlerom, sa talijanskim, mađarskim i bugarskim okupatorima bez svoga naoružanja, kad smo se naoružavali s njihovim oružjem, utoliko lakše ćemo izaći na kraj s eventualno novim agresorom. U svijetu se vrlo dobro zna kakvi su vojnici Jugosloveni, kakav je to narod. Zna se da je to ratnički narod bez obzira na svoju miroljubivost. Mi nikada nikoga nismo napadali, niti ćemo nekog napadati. Ali, spremni smo da se branimo i ako do čega dođe — odbranićemo se. No, moramo stvoriti takeve uslove da svaki onaj koji bi imao kakve osvajačke ambicije dobro razmisli prije nego se na to odluči.

Zna se da smo Nehru, Naser i ja inicijatori politike nesvrstanosti. Već sam govorio o tome šta ta politika danas znači za našu zemlju i cio svijet. Ta politika je važan faktor i naše bezbjednosti. Ona nam je osigurala veliki prestiž. U svijetu je poznato da je Jugoslavija miroljubiva zemlja. Poznato je da pomažemo zemlje u Africi i Aziji, koje su se nedavno oslobodile i koje su nerazvijene i siromašne. Moramo davati pomoć. Svima pomažemo koliko možemo,

lier than it could, but, anyway, the problems are being solved.

In a word each of our citizens, I start from myself, must be proud of all our achievements and our reputation. Yugoslavia presents a developed industrial and agricultural country. As for agriculture we reached those being at the world's top. But in the industrial development a lot can and must be done. What industry did the pre-war Yugoslavia have? Little. And that was destroyed in war. We had to rebuild it again. You know very well we did not have the navy in the period after the war, nor did we have the merchant navy. We had all to do again and rebuild again. Today we have a strong navy. We have strong and well armed army. We have teritorial defence system numbering more than a million of people. In a word, we aim at a strong defence system so that each of the foreign invaders, who would wish to attack us, might be stopped at the very beginning. Since we were able to fight Hitler, Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarian forces without our own armament, armed our forces by taking the arms from the enemy, we are now in a better position to fight and defeat a new possible aggressor. They know what kind of soldiers the Yugoslavs are, and what peoples they are. They know us as a warrior people in spite of our peace-loving nature. But we are ready to defend ourselves, and if it happens, we shall know how to protect our country and our people. Well, we must have such conditions so that any possible aggressor might think it over before deciding to do so.

Our people know that the initiators of the non-aligned movement are Nehru, Naser and me. I had already explained the meaning of that policy in today's world, what it means for us and the world as a whole.

ne samo politički i moralno, već i u novcu, naoružanju, u namirnicama. To takođe doprinosi velikom ugledu Jugoslavije u svijetu.

Zbog svega toga ja stalno podvlačim potrebu jedinstva. Naše jedinstvo, jedinstvo naroda i narodnosti u našoj višenacionalnoj zajednici je veoma važan činilac. Želim još jednom da istaknem pitanje discipline. Moramo paziti da se u izgradnji naših objekata zadužimo u granicama naših mogućnosti. Svako bi htio da ima svega čim više. Vi znate da smo mi nedavno bili došli od toga da se u izgradnji našlo 29 000 novih raznih objekata. Zamislite šta znači tolika izgradnja. Sada smo to stegnuli. Ne možemo to dozvoliti. Gradiće se onoliko koliko će biti sredstava, a ne preko toga. Investicije moraju biti pokrivene. Jednom riječju, potrebno je više discipline i više odgovornosti, pa će kod nas sve biti dobro. Ja vam, dragi drugovi, želim još veće uspjeha u razvitku vašeg otoka. Želim da još više unaprijedite turizam i da vam dohodak bude na još višem nivou. Hvala!

Dakako da bi bilo suvišno još zasebno komentirati riječi predsjednika Tita izrečene u zdravici, jer su one jasne i nedvosmislene, vrlo poticajne, kako za razrješavanje naših unutrašnjih odnosa i nekih nagomilanih problema, tako isto i za sagledavanje u tom trenutku osnovnih svjetskih procesa, a naročito onih u krilu nesvrstanih zemalja. I ovom prigodom, kako je to bilo uvijek karakteristično za druga Tita, on je s pravom isticao da se svi nagomilani problemi mogu bezbolno riješiti ako naši narodi i narodnosti budu jedinstveni; na taj način bit će uvijek spremni i uspješni u obrani svoje zemlje, svoje slobode i nezavisnosti, bez obzira na veličinu i snagu mogućeg neprijatelja.

The policy of the non-alignment presents today security for our country. It insured our prestige in the world. It is known all over the world that Yugoslavia is a peace-loving country. It is known, too, that we help some countries in Africa, Asia, which recently liberated themselves, and are underdeveloped and poor. We must help them. We help all as much as we can, not only politically and morally, but also financially. We give them arms and food. This helps us to be highly reputed in the world.

All this calls for our unity — I always point out the fact. Our unity is a very important factor in our multi-national community. Once again I want to point out the problem of discipline. We must be careful not to go too far in our debts. Everybody wants to have everything. You know that, not far ago, we had 29 000 objects under construction. You can imagine the significance of such a construction. Now we have reduced a little. We can not allow this any more. We shall build according to our abilities, not beyond that point. The investments must be covered. In a word, more discipline is needed and more responsibility, and everything will be all right.

I wish you, dear comrades, a success in your further development on the island. I wish you improvement in the tourist trade so that you may have a higher income. Thank you.

Of course, there is no need to further comment President Tito's words he had said in his toast because they are clear and very stimulating both for the solution of our internal relations and problems and, at the same time, basic world processes, especially those in the sphere of the non-aligned countries. On the occasion, as it has always been for comrade Tito, he was right to point out that all the problems could be solved

Razgovor s predsjednikom Titom nastavio se i poslije izrečenih zdravica, a o čemu se još razgovaralo, zabilježio je Petar Žigo u svom već spomenutom sjećanju:

Tito nije krio zadovoljstvo, dodavši, uz karakterističan osmijeh: »Dobro je ovdje, doći ćemo mi opet!« Ne urezuju se te riječi u pamćenje samo pohvale radi, već i zbog zamisli i neminovnosti jednog razumljivog uzdaha i pitanja u podsvijesti: da li će to biti moguće? A onda i želje: samo neka bude! Svi to želimo. Vidljivo zadovoljstvo na Titovu licu ulijevalo je hrabrost za nova pitanja i razgovor o svemu pomalo. Kao da je nemoguće bilo izbjeći i temu o životinjama, koje je Tito veoma volio. Pričao je o tome. O nekim vrstama na Brionima i o ostarjelom lavu, kojeg golim rukama hrani svježim mesom. Rekao je otprilike: »Znate, ja sam ranije putovao Galebom u daleke zemlje više nego avionom zato da lakše dopremimo i koju novu životinju na Brion.«

S puno pažnje Tito je gledao i nastup folklorne grupe čiji su članovi izveli autentični otočki ples tanac zanimajući se za bogatstvo detalja i boja domaće narodne nošnje. Na njihov zahtjev, rado je na odlasku pristao na zajedničko fotografiranje.²²

Boravak druga Tita u Rabu trajao je oko tri sata. Za cijelo to vrijeme, dok se predsjednik Tito nalazio u Hotelu Internacional više tisuća ljudi ustrajno je čekalo ispred hotela i u rapskoj luci da drug Tito obavi razgovore s društveno-političkim predstavnicima općine Rab i Zajednice općina Rijeketa te da ga još jednom srdačno pozdrave na njegovu putu od Internacionala do Galeba i Jadranke usidrene u rapskoj luci.

U trenucima oproštaja s drugom Titom rapska luka pružala je divnu sliku, više nikada neponovljenu. Isplivljavanje Jadranke i Galeba s predsjednikom Titom i njegovom

peacefully if our peoples and nationalities are united. Being united they will always be ready and successful to defend their country, their freedom and independence in spite of the size and force of the possible enemy.

The talks with President Tito continued after their toasts had been given. Petar Žigo wrote in his already mentioned remembrance:

Tito could not hide his satisfaction, and added with his characteristic smile: »It is good here; we'll come again«. We do not understand these words only as a praise, but also as something producing a question: is it possible? Our wish is: let it be so! All of us do wish so. We could see satisfaction on Tito's face, which encouraged us to ask more questions concerning different areas. It was impossible not to talk about animals, which Tito loved very much. He was talking about them, especially some species on the islands of Brioni, about an oldish lion whom he gives fresh meat with his own hands. He said something like: »You know I travel more by the Galeb than I do by plane to far-away countries, so we bring some new animal to the island of Brioni«. Tito watched the folklore group with an interest. They were playing an original dance tanac from the island. He was interested in abundant details and colours of the domestic national costumes. The dancers wanted him to take a picture with them, which he gladly did.²²

Comrade Tito stayed at Rab for three hours. While the President was in the International hotel, several thousands of people stayed in front of the hotel and in the port. They waited for him to greet him on his way to the Galeb and Jadranka, which were moored in the port of Rab.

pratnjom pratilo je stotine plovila, a stanovnici Raba i turisti dugo su otpozdravljali predsjedniku Titu.

Kada je predsjednik Josip Broz Tito boravio 16. kolovoza 1979. na Rabu, nitko nije mogao ni slutiti da će to biti i njegov posljednji posjet tom otoku, jer je obećao da će ponovo doći. Nekoliko mjeseci kasnije morali smo se suočiti s neminovnošću da drug Tito nije više među nama i da nas više neće moći posjetiti. No, Tito je svojim golemim revolucionarnim djelom ostavio goruću baklju, ne samo za nas Jugoslavena, već i milijune ljudi širom cijelog svijeta. U tom svjetlu ostat će vječno urezan u sjećanju i zapisu rapskih žitelja Titov posjet njihovu otoku 16. kolovoza 1979. kao izvor nadahnuća i spoznaje da se nikada ne skrene s Titova puta.

When comrade Tito was leaving, the port of Rab presented a magnificent picture, which can never be repeated. Hundreds and hundreds of small boats were accompanying President Tito and his suite leaving the harbour, while the inhabitants and the tourists were waving to them.

When President Josip Broz Tito visited the island of Rab on August 16th 1979, nobody could feel a premonition of his last visit to the island, especially as he had promised he would come back again. Several months later we faced the fate and realized that comrade Tito was no more among us and that he would never come back and visit us. But, Tito's great revolutionary deed will always influence Yugoslavs and millions of people all over the world. Tito's visit to the island of Rab on August 16th will always be remembered in the minds of the inhabitants of the island as a sign of inspiration cognition that his road should never be turned off.

Bilješke

* Ovaj rad je nešto prošireniji napis autora što ga je o istoj temi objavio u knjizi: *Tito u našem kraju. Istra — Hrvatsko primorje — Gorski kotar*, Rijeka 1982, str. 165—168. Zapravo, mogućnosti za proširenje teksta bile su neznatne, stoga je autor ovaj tekst nadopunio neophodno potrebnim bilješkama i u cjelini je prenio tekst zdravice predsjednika Tita izgovorene u Rabu 16. kolovoza 1979. Na taj način prezentirani novi tekst dobio je svoju punoću i neophodnu jasnoću, posebno za inozemnog čitaoca.

¹ *Tito — Istra — Hrvatsko primorje — Gorski kotar*, Rijeka 1977, str. 263.

² Kao datum osnivanja Drugog pomorsko-obalnog sektora uzima se 24. rujna 1943, kada je Glavni štab Narodnooslobodilačke vojske Hrvatske izdao naredbu za formiranje štaba narodnooslobodilačke mornarice za Hrvatsko primorje i Istru. I na drugim područjima Jadranske obale također je došlo do osnivanja različitih mornaričkih jedinica, pa je bilo potrebno da one dobiju i odgovarajuću organizacijsku formu. Naredbom Štaba mornarice Narodnooslobodilačke vojske Jugoslavije od 11. listopada 1943. izvršena je jedinstvena podjela na pomorsko-obalne sektore, kojih je najprije bilo četiri, a onda šest. Drugi pomorsko-obalni sektor nazivao se još i Kvarnerski a obuhvaćao je obalu Istre i Hrvatskog primorja te kvarnerske otoke. Otok Rab okupirale su u travnju 1941. godine talijanske vojne jedinice i držale ga u vlasti sve do kapitulacije Italije tj. do 8. rujna 1943. Od toga dana pa sve do 19. ožujka 1944. Rab je bio slobodni teritorij, kada je bio ponovo okupiran, ali sada od njemačkog okupatora potpomognutog ustaškom vojskom.

³ *Tito — Istra — Hrvatsko primorje — Gorski kotar*, n. dj. str. 100.

⁴ Vidi detaljnije o tome u slijedećim napisima: Dr. Vinko Antić, *Turistički razvoj otoka Krka, Raba i Paga*, Radovi Instituta Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti u Zadru, Zagreb 1957, vol. III. str. 353—403; *Rab*, Zagreb 1979, str. XIX—XXXI.

Notes

* This paper presents a little longer version than the paper which the author published in the book titled: *Tito in our Homeland, Istra, Hrvatsko Primorje, Gorski Kotar*, Rijeka 1982, pages 165—168. In fact, some possibilities for enlarging the text were few, so the author supplied the present text with necessary notes and gave the integral text of President Tito's toast in the town of Rab on August 16th 1979. As he did so, the new text contains more details and is hence more clear, especially for a foreign reader.

¹ *Tito — Istra — Hrvatsko Primorje — Gorski Kotar*, Rijeka 1977, pages 263.

² September 24th 1943 is considered the formation date of the Second Naval and Coastal Sector, when the Main Headquarters of the National Liberation Army of Croatia issued an order that the Headquarters of the National Liberation Navy for the Croatian Littoral and Istra should be formed. Various navy units were also formed in other regions on the Adriatic coasts, so that it was necessary that they should have been given the organizational forms. Following the order of the Navy Headquarters of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia dated October 11th 1943 a unique division of naval and coastal sector was made: at the beginning there were four, later six sectors. The Second Naval Sector also known as Kvarner Sector, which comprised the coasts of Istra, Hrvatsko Primorje and the islands of Kvarner.

The island of Rab was occupied by the Italian forces in April 1941, which was kept under occupation till September 8th 1943, the time when Italy capitulated. From that time to March 19th 1944 the island of Rab was a free territory. Later it was occupied by the German forces, which were helped by the Ustasha forces.

³ *Tito — Istra — Hrvatsko Primorje — Gorski Kotar*, o. c., pages 100.

⁴ See in details the following: Dr. Vinko Antić, *Tourist Development of the Island of Krk, Rab and Pag*, Works of the Institute of the Yugoslav

⁵ *Tito u našem kraju. Istra — Hrvatsko primorje — Gorski kotar*, n. dj., str. 257.

⁶ Vidi: *Vjesnik*, Zagreb, 17. VIII 1979; *Borba*, Zagreb, 17. VIII 1979; *Politika*, Beograd, 17. VIII 1979; *Novi list*, 18. VIII 1979. i dr.

⁷ *Definitivni rezultati popisa stanovništva od 31. januara 1921. god.*, Sarajevo 1932, str. 246—247.

⁸ *Godišnjak Banske vlasti Banovine Hrvatske 1939 — 26. VIII 1940*, Zagreb 1940, str. 318—319.

⁹ *Enciklopedija Jugoslavije*, Zagreb 1968, sv. 7; *Rab*, str. 1.

¹⁰ Vidi bilješku broj 6.

¹¹ Tekst zdravice Predsjednika Tita preuzet je iz knjige: *Josip Broz Tito, Poruke* 79, Beograd 1980, str. 128—132.

¹² Talijanske okupacione vlasti osnovale su u toku ljeta 1942. godine u Kamporu na otoku Rabu veliki koncentracioni logor za civilne i vojne internirane. Logor je podignut na vlažnom i pjeskovitom tlu, tako da su zatvorenici bili izloženi najsurovijim metodama uništenja. Ako se tome doda da je količina hrane jedva zadovoljavala minimum kalorija za opstanak ljudskog organizma za kraće vrijeme, onda je sasvim vidljivo da su talijanske fašističke vlasti imale namjeru da takvim načinom života postupno fizički unište sve internirane. Zatim, namjera je talijanskog okupatora bila da sve civilno stanovništvo s područja Ljubljanske oblasti i dijelova Gorskog kotara internira u taj logor i na taj način onemoguću narodnooslobodilački pokret u opskrbi živežnim namirnicama, a isto tako i u dotoku novih ljudi u redove toga pokreta. Iako nije moguće u cijelosti navesti točan broj interniraca koji su prošli kroz koncentracioni logor u Kamporu, od dolaska prve grupe interniraca u njega 28. srpnja 1942. pa do kapitulacije Italije 8. rujna 1943, ipak se može konstatirati da se ta brojka kreće između 11 000 i 13 000 interniraca, a po svojoj nacionalnoj pripadnosti bili su to u većini Slovenci, Hrvati i zatim Židovi (od ljeta 1943. godine). Među interniranim bilo je mnogo žena i djece. Među djecom je vladao veliki mortalitet zbog teških higijenskih i prehrambenih uvjeta života u logoru. Više od 4 500 interniraca od pretrpljenih neđača i zlostavljanje talijanskih okupatorskih vlasti izgubilo je živote u tom zloglasnom koncentracionom logoru.

Academy of Science and Art in Zadar, Zagreb 1957, Vol III, pages 353—403; *The island of Rab*, Zagreb 1979, pages 19—21.

⁵ *Tito in our Homeland, Istra — Hrvatsko Primorje — Gorski Kotar*, o. c., pages 257.

⁶ See *Vjesnik* Zagreb, August 17th 1979; *Borba* Zagreb, August 17th 1979; *Politika* Beograd, August 17th 1979; *Novi List* Rijeka, August 17th 1979, etc.

⁷ *Final Results of the Census of January 31st 1921*, Sarajevo 1932, pages 246—247.

⁸ *Almanac of the Governor's Authority of the Banovina Hrvatska 1939 — August 26th 1940*, Zagreb 1940, pages 318—319.

⁹ *Encyclopedia of Yugoslavia*, Zagreb 1968, Vol. VII; *Rab*, page 1.

¹⁰ See notes under 6.

¹¹ The text of the president Tito's toast is taken from the book: *Josip Broz Tito, Messages*, Beograd 1980, pages 128—132.

¹² During the summer 1942 the Italian occupying forces formed at Kampor on the island of Rab a great concentration camp for civilian and military internees. The camp was put up on the wet and sandy soil, so that the internees were exposed to most severe systems of destroying. If we add that the quantity of food was hardly sufficient and contained a minimum of calories necessary for the survival of a human organism for a shorter period, then the intentions of the Italian fascist authorities were obvious — physical extermination of all the internees. Further, the Italian occupiers intended all the civilians from the Ljubljana county and some parts of the Gorski Kotar region to intern to that camp preventing so that national liberation movement to be supplied by food. They also wanted to prevent people join the liberation movement. It is not possible to point out the exact number of the internees in the concentration camp at Kampor during the period July 28th 1942 — September 8th 1943. Yet, the number can be stated to about 11 000 to 13 000. According to their nationalities most of the internees were Slovenes, Croats and Jews (starting from the summer 1943). Among the internees there were many women and children. There was a high percentage of mortality among the children due to bad hygiene and food conditions in the camp. More than 4 500

¹³ Dohodak po stanovniku na području općine Rab iznosio je 1979. godine 2 000 američkih dolara.

¹⁴ U međuratnom razdoblju na oko 900 ha obradivog zemljišta na otoku Rabu uglavnom su se sijale ove poljoprivredne kulture: pšenica, ječam, proso, kukuruz i krumpir. Međutim, zaostala i ekstenzivna poljoprivreda s malim, naglašujem izuzetno malim prinosima po hektaru (npr. po hektaru pšenice se ubralo svega oko 5 metričkih centi) nije omogućavala prehranu stanovništva, tako da se najveći dio hrane morao uvoziti. Slična struktura poljoprivrede ostala je i neposredno poslije oslobođenja zemlje. Međutim, znatiji razvitak turističke privrede na otoku Rabu, a posebno od 1956. godine dalje, reorijentirao je veći dio rapskih poljoprivrednika na uzgoj povrtlarskih kultura, što je u znatnoj mjeri poboljšalo položaj seoskih kućanstava, ali je pridonijelo i opskrbljenosti ugostiteljske ponude.

¹⁵ Otok Rab po veličini je deveti otok na Jadranu i ima površinu od 93,6 km².

¹⁶ Poznato je da je Josip Broz Tito od 19—27. VII 1946. posjetio više mjesta u Dalmaciji, a 12. IX 1948. i otok Vis.

¹⁷ Josip Broz Tito službeno je posjetio Čile od 23. do 28. IX 1963.

¹⁸ Susret između predsjednika Tita, predsjednika Naseri i predsjednika Nehrua održan je 18. i 19. srpnja 1956. na Brionima. Dvodnevni sastanak navedenih šefova država neangažiranih zemalja bio je posvećen provođenju principa aktivne i miroljubive koegzistencije. Potpisana je tzv. *Brionska deklaracija* u kojoj su se šefovi država Jugoslavije, Indije i Egipta založili za postupno uklanjanje uzroka rata, uz istovremenu osudu podjele svijeta na blokove. Podržali su i borbu za razoružanje u sklopu organizacije Ujedinjenih naroda i izjasnili se za korištenje atomske energije u miroljubive svrhe.

¹⁹ Beogradska konferencija nesvrstanih zemalja ili Prva konferencija održana je od 1. do 6. rujna 1961. u Beogradu, a na skupu je sudjelovalo 26 državnika iz 25 zemalja (Kongo su zastupala dva državnik).

²⁰ Na Havanskoj ili Šestoj konferenciji nesvrstanih zemalja prisustvovao je dosad najveći broj šefova država ili vlada suverenih država, oslobođilačkih pokreta i međunarodnih organizacija. Od

died in this notorious camp due to mal treatment by the Italian military authorities.

¹³ The income per capita in the area of Rab in 1979 was US \$ 2 000.

¹⁴ In the period between the two wars people on the area of 900 acres cultivated the following cultures: wheat, barley, millet, corn and potatoes. But conservative and extensive agriculture with little yields per acre (only 5 hundred kilograms of wheat per acre) could not provide with food the inhabitants, so that food had to be imported. The same structure of the agriculture remained after the liberation of the country. But after a considerable development of the tourist trade on the island of Rab, especially after 1956, a certain number of farmers turned to vegetable growing, which improved the situation on the farms and gave better supply for hotels.

¹⁵ The island of Rab is the ninth in size on the Adriatic coast: 93,6 square kilometers.

¹⁶ It is known that Josip Broz Tito visited more places in Dalmatia in July 19th—27th 1946, and on September 12th 1948 the island of Vis.

¹⁷ Josip Broz Tito officially visited Chile on September 23rd—28th 1963.

¹⁸ President Tito, President Naser and President Nehru met on July 18th and 19th 1956 on the islands of Brioni. Two-day summit meeting of the leaders of the non-aligned countries was devoted to the realization of the principles of the active and peaceful coexistence. The so-called *Brioni Declaration* was signed by the leaders of Yugoslavia, India and Egypt, in which the presidents emphasized their efforts to prevent causes of war and, at the same time, condemned the block policy and division of the world. Further on they gave their support for disarmament in the framework of the United Nations. They stated that the atomic energy should have been used for peaceful purposes.

¹⁹ At the Habana or Sixth Summit Conference of the non-aligned countries there were, more than ever before, leaders of the states or governments of the sovereign countries, liberation movements and international organizations. Among 95 of the full members of the non-aligned movement 93 were present, 19 states, liberation movements and international organizations as observers, 18 guests and one state in a special status.

95 punopravnih članova pokreta nesvrstavanja toj konferenciji je prisustvovalo 93 člana, 19 država, oslobodilačkih pokreta i međunarodnih organizacija u svojstvu promatrača, 18 gostiju i jedna zemlja sa specijalnim statusom.

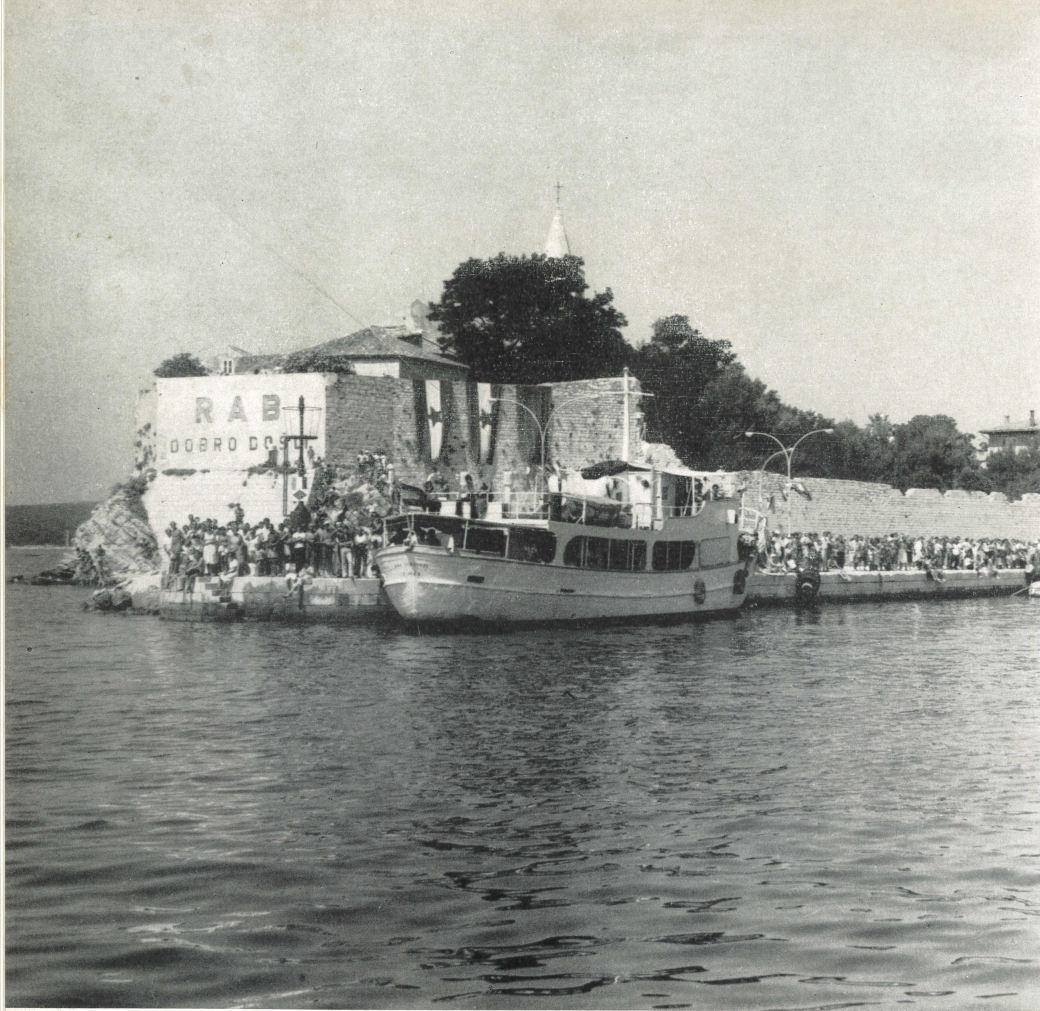
²¹ Šesta konferencija nesvrstanih zemalja održana je u Havani od 3. do 9. rujna 1979, a delegaciju SFRJ predvodio je predsjednik SFRJ i SKJ Josip Broz Tito. U delegaciji su još bili: Vidoje Žarković, Miloš Minić, Josip Vrhovec, dr. Anton Vratuša, Berislav Badurina i Budimir Lončar.

²² *Tito u našem kraju. Istra — Hrvatsko primorje — Gorski kotar*, n. dj., str. 257.

²¹ The Sixth Summit Conference of the non-aligned countries in Habana was held on September 3rd to September 9th 1979. Yugoslav delegation was led by Josip Broz Tito, the president of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and the leader of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The delegation was composed by Vidoje Žarković, Miloš Minić, Josip Vrhovec, Dr. Anton Vratuša, Berislav Badurina and Budimir Lončar.

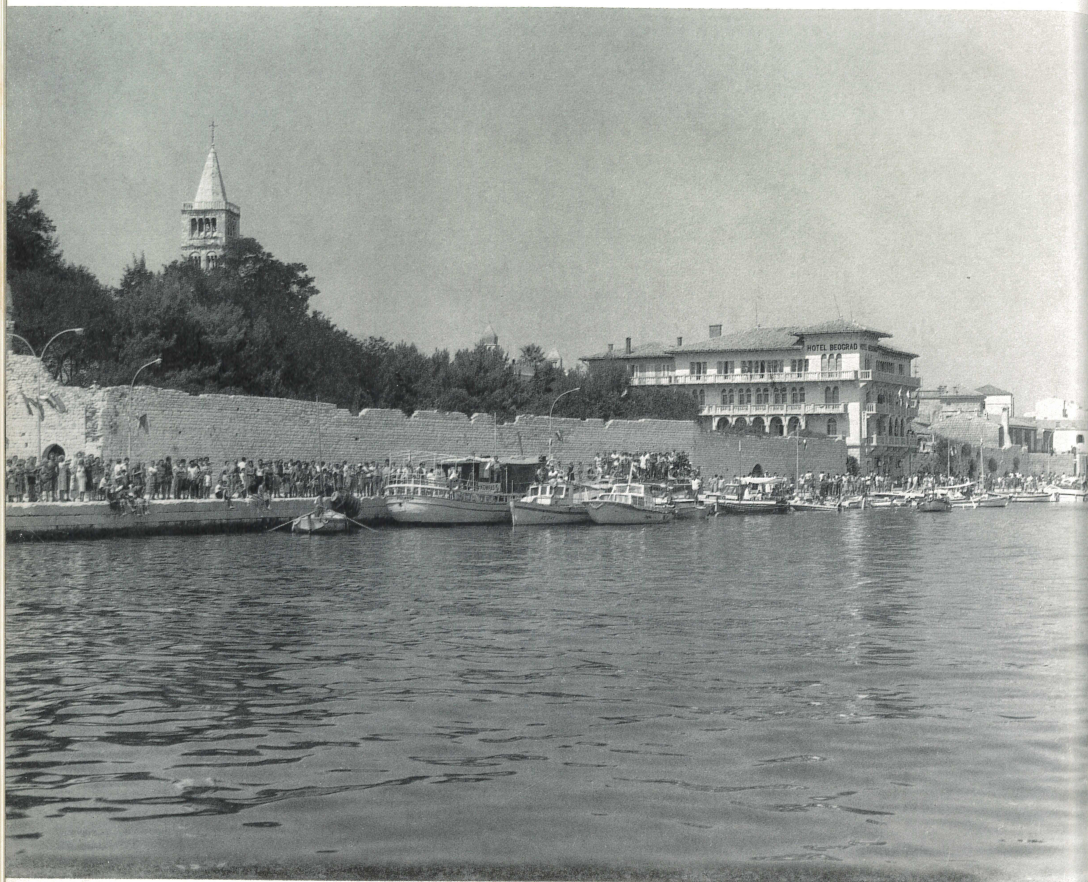
²² *Tito in our Homeland, Istra — Hrvatsko Primorje — Gorski Kotar*, o. c., pages 257.





Predsjednik Tito na brodu *Galeb* pred Rabom
President Tito on board the *Galeb* in front of Rab

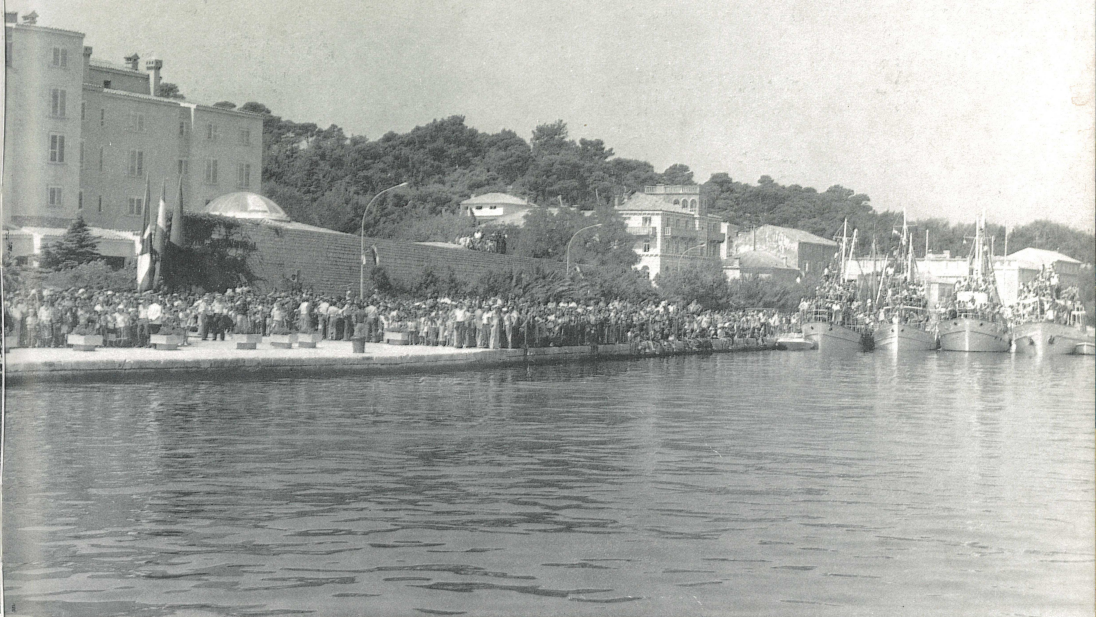


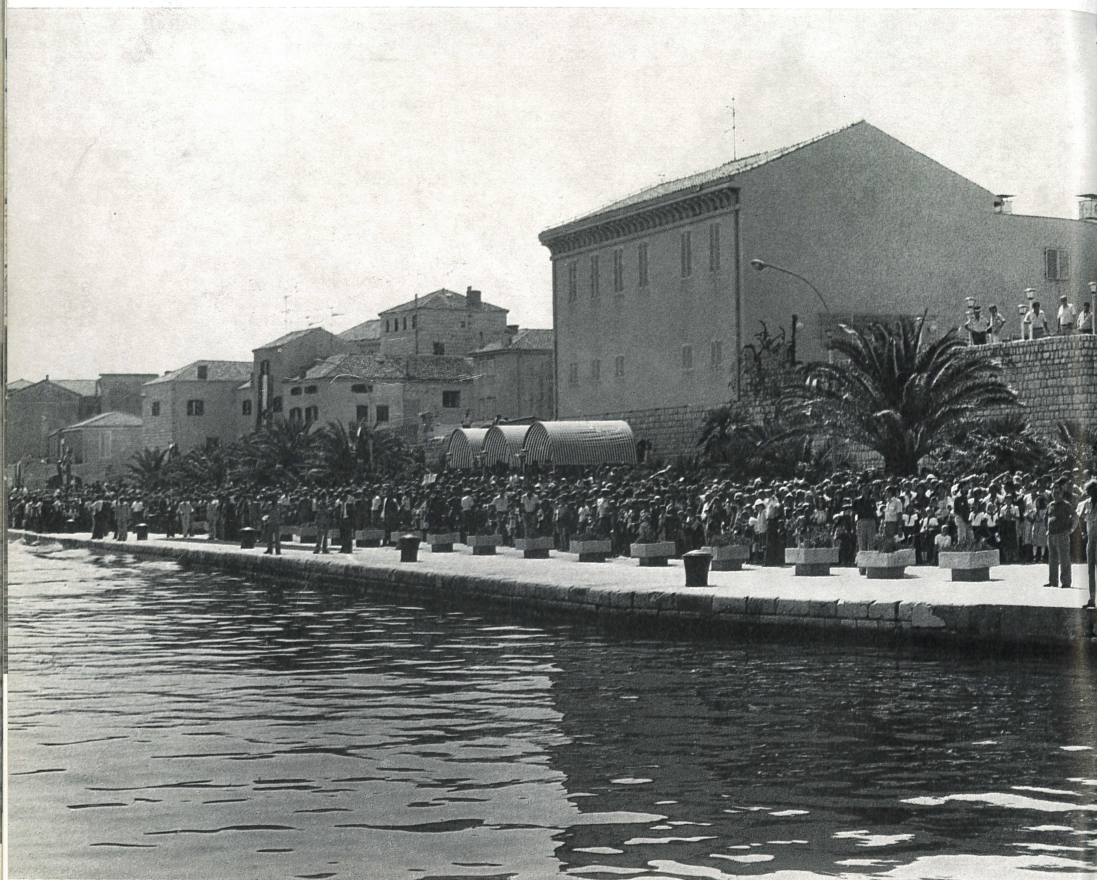


Svečani doček uoči dolaska predsjednika Tita
Formal reception before the arrival of president Tito



Panorama Raba
Panorama of Rab





Stanovništvo Raba i brojni gosti u očekivanju dolaska predsjednika Tita
The inhabitants of Rab and numerous guests in anticipation of president Tito's arrival

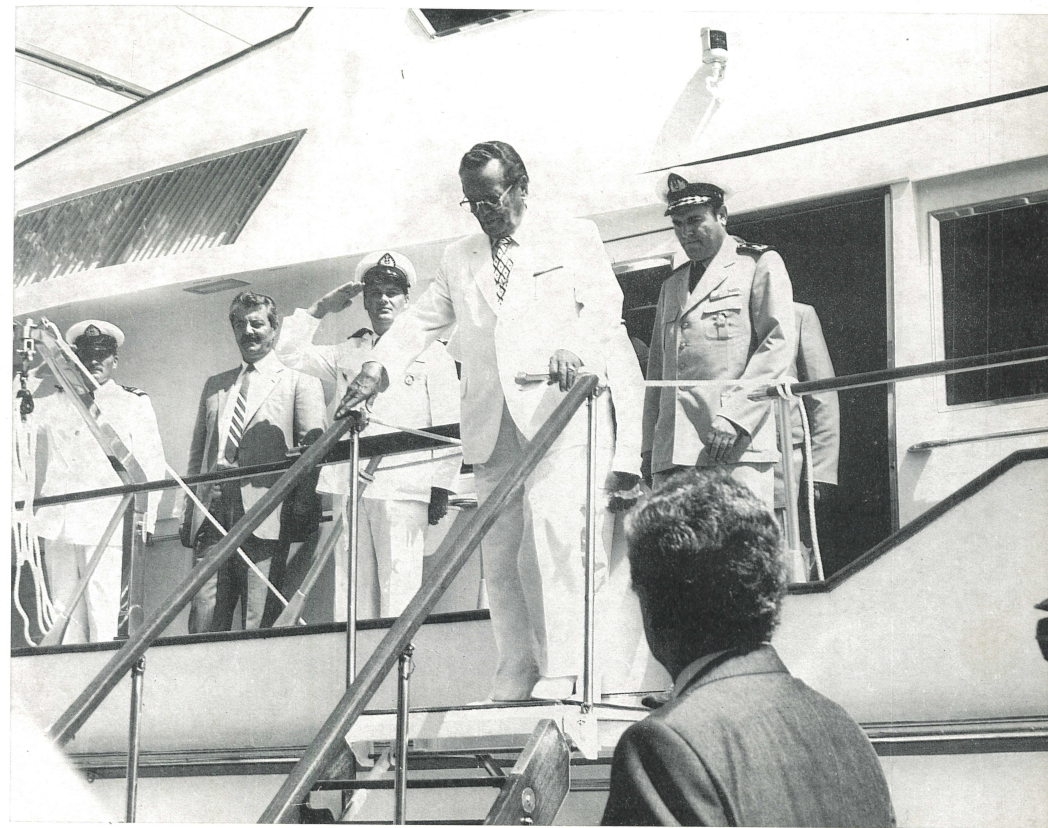


Delegacija općine Rab i Zajednice općina Rijeka prilikom dočeka predsjednika Tita

The delegation of the Commune of Rab and the Association of the Communes of Rijeka on occasion of the welcome to president Tito



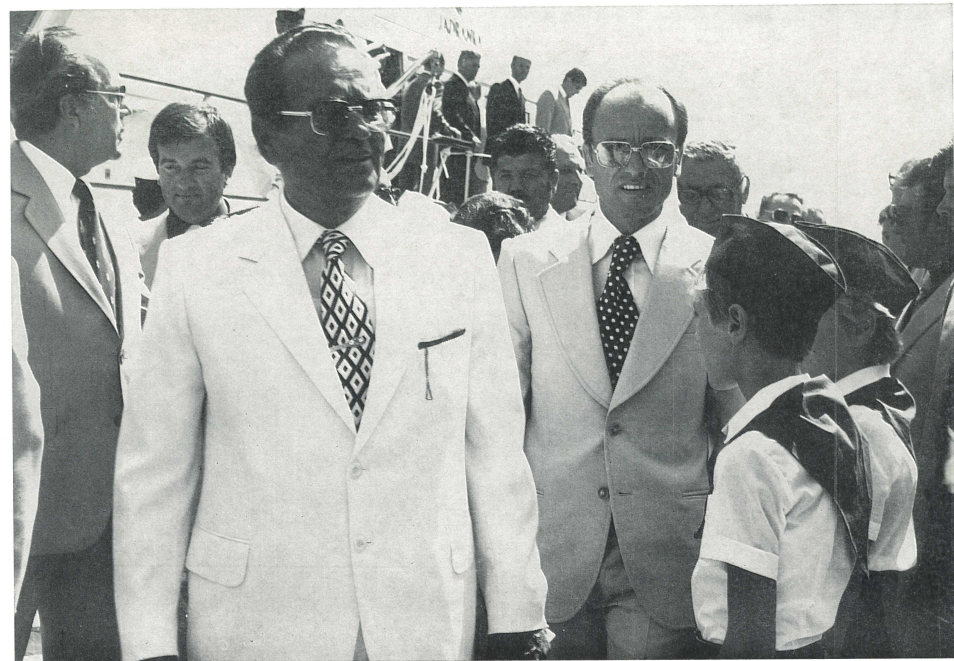
Jahta predsjednika Tita u rapskoj luci
President Tito's yacht in the port of Rab



Silazak s jahte *Jadranka* u rapskoj luci
Disembarking from the yacht *Jadranka* in the port of Rab



Predsjednik Tito u susretu s domaćinima
President Tito's meeting with his hosts







U šetnji rivom

Promenade along the seacoast





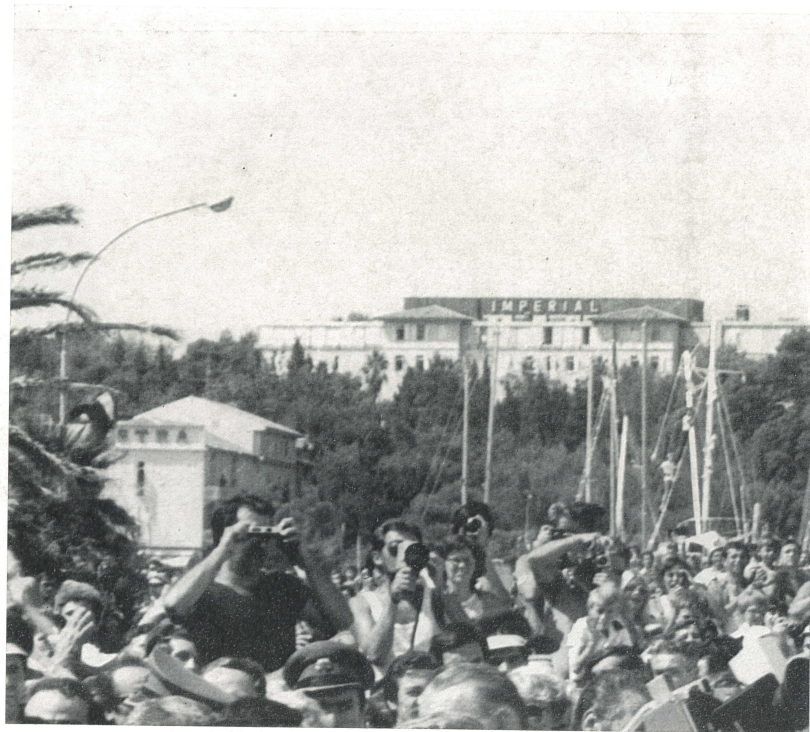


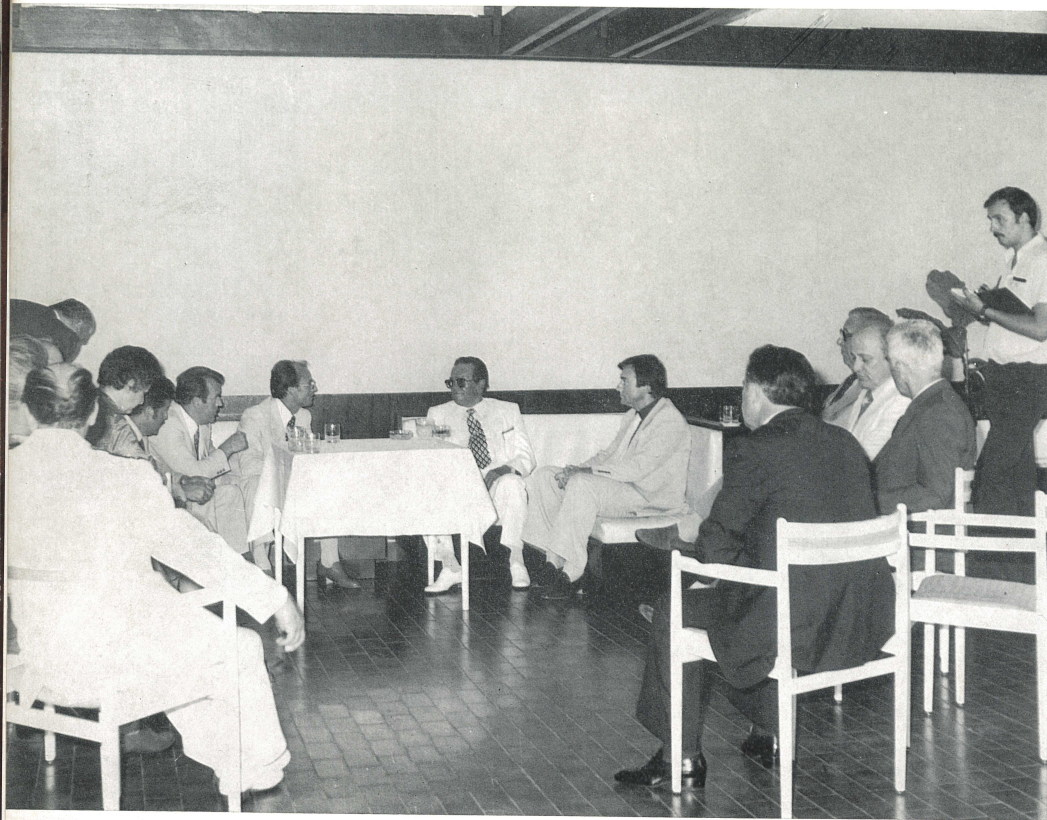




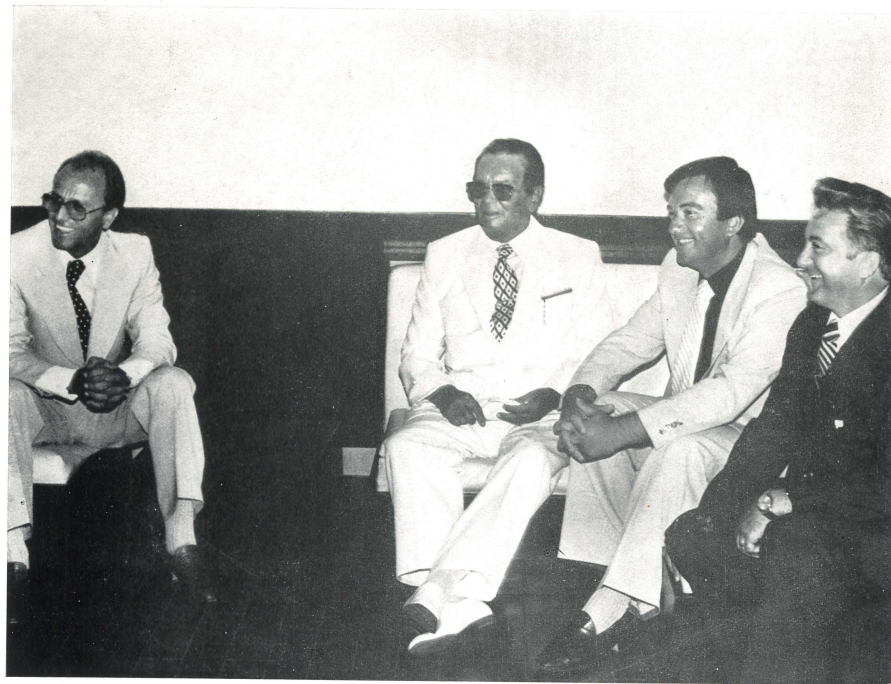
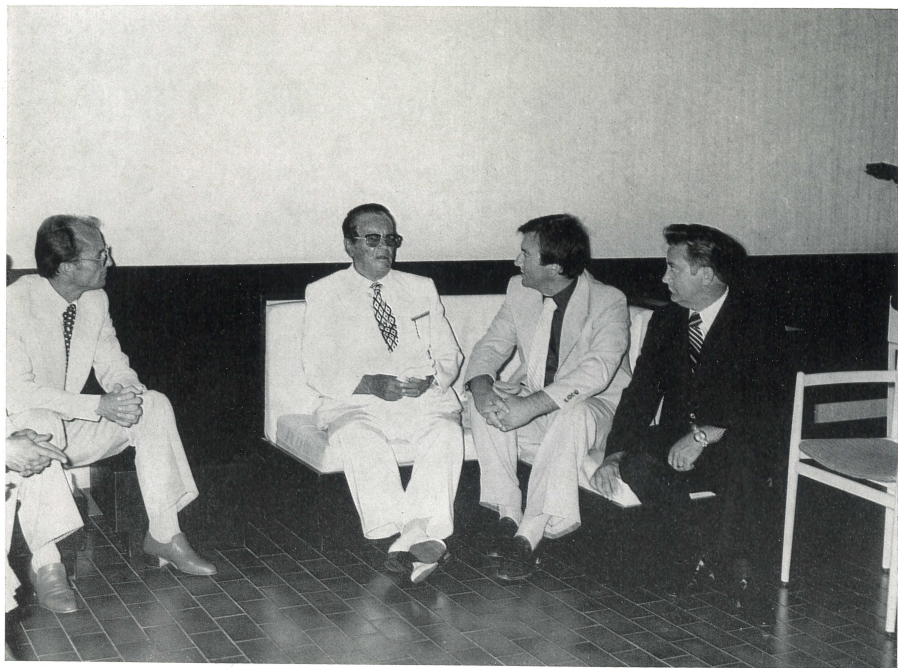


Susret s folklornom grupom ispred hotela *Internacional*
Meeting with folk-dancing ensemble in front of hotel *Internacional*





Predsjednik Tito u razgovoru s domaćinima u predvorju hotela *Internacional*
President Tito in conversation with his hosts in the lobby of hotel *Internacional*





Svečani ručak u hotelu *Internacional*
Formal dinner in hotel *Internacional*





Uručenje monografije Raba predsjedniku Titu
Presenting the monograph of Rab to president Tito





Ponovni susret sa stanovnicima Raba

A meeting with the inhabitants of Rab once again



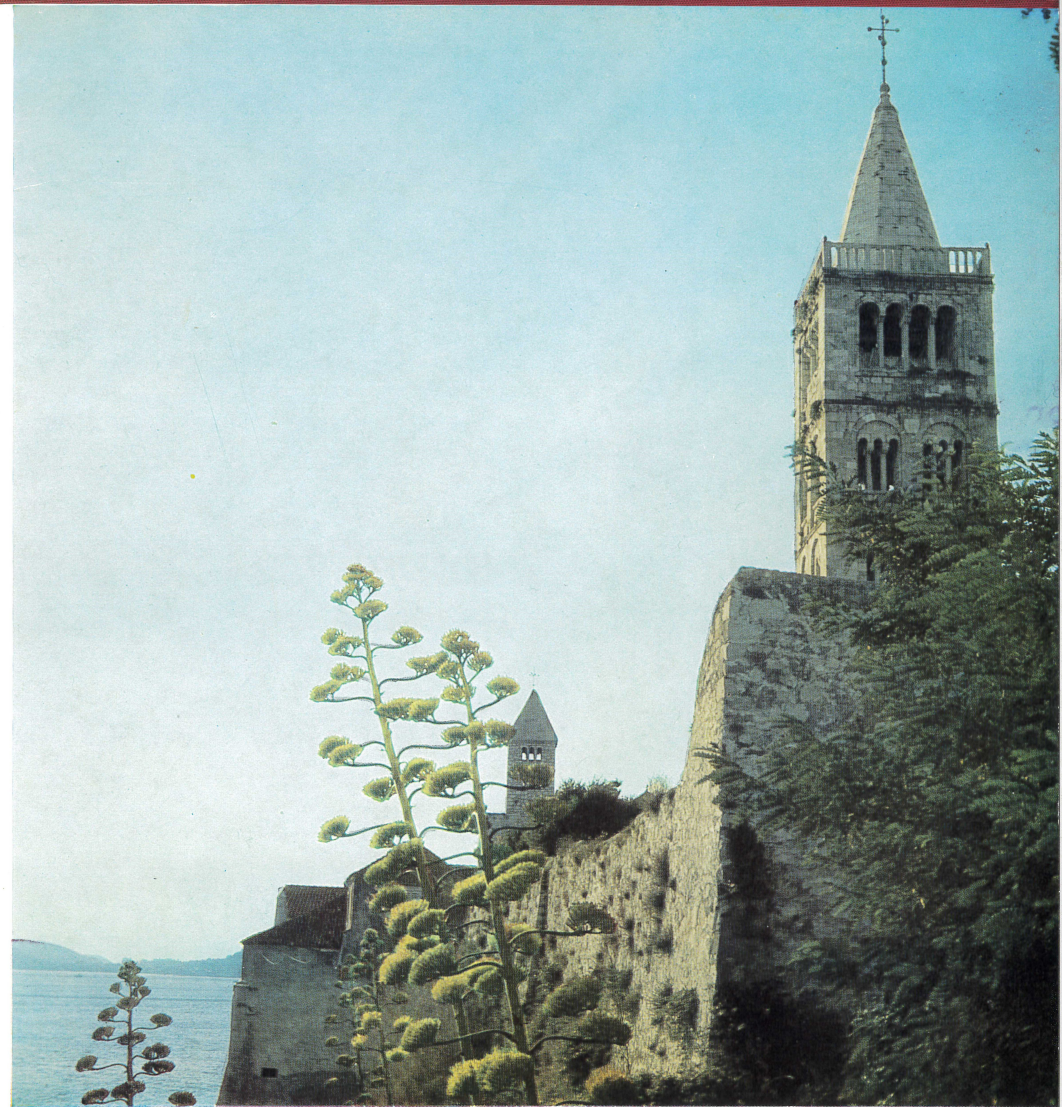
Ispraćaj predsjednika Tita
Seeing president Tito off



Pozdrav Rabljanima s jahte *Jadranka* na odlasku
A salute to the people of Rab from the yacht *Jadranka* during departure







Rapski ugodaj
A typical Rab Setting

Izdavač
Skupština općine Rab
Centar za historiju radničkog pokreta i NOR-a
Istre, Hrvatskog primorja i Gorskog kotara, Rijeka

Za izdavača
Vladimir Dumić
dr Mihael Sobolevski

Uredništvo
Dragan Andrić
Josip Fajandžel
Zdenko Pleše
Ivan Plješa
dr Mihael Sobolevski
dr Ivica Šegota
Petar Žigo

Urednik
Zdenko Pleše

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Prijevod
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Lektor
Zvonko Bošković

Korektor
Zdenko Uzorinac

Tisak
Grafički zavod Hrvatske, OOUR Tiskara
Zagreb, 1983.

